A SOUND SPEECH

By Congressman Atkinson on the McKinley Tariff Bill.

SOME LOGICAL ARGUMENTS

Showing What Protection Has Do for the Country-How the Farmer Fares-A Picture of the Industries of This City.

of Representative Atkinson upon the Tariff in the House last Friday night: Mr. Chairman, in ordinary business transactions there is an apparent struggle for the survival of the fittest. Men yellow the fittest is an apparent strugger of the survival of the fittest. Men yellow to litte, day in and day out, to maintain themselves and those dependent upon them. They use every honest endeavor to gain a point by the turb and downs incident to trade. They try one thing and then another, using this means and that, always striving to get, the greatest possible investment of capital and the least possible investment of capital and the least possible investment of capital and the least possible expences of energy and effort. Experience brings to each of them certain line of operation that prove the most profitable, and to them they adhere, and by doing so capital and the least possible expenses of energy and effort. Experience brings to each of them certain line of operation that prove the most profitable, and to them they adhere, and by doing so they prosper.

Mr. Chairman, the Republican party in the present tariff bill, as well as in al its past history, stands for our own institutions and our own firesides; stands b New England as against Old England; stands for the protection of American commerce; stands for American egriculture against destructive foreign competition; stands for the protection of home invention, home skill, home labor, against free trade heresies of the Democratic party which would nauperize and degrade them; stands for the best grade of American manhood by demanding for the workingman wages sufficient to enable him to be a freeman in fact as well as in name; stands, in short, by our own homes, our own industries, our own people, our own labor. New England as against Old England

THE GREAT AMERICAN IDEA. This is "protection," and this is why I am here as an American citizen to idea, and to pledge to it my best en-deavors, even at the risk of being called sellish, because to maintain it I declare myself absolutely against all other na-tions and people beneath the circle of

the sun.
I am, therefore, Mr. Chairman, a protectionist from principle and shall vote for this bill, although there are some fea-tures in it which do not by any means measure up to my expectations and de-sires. If I could do it to-day I would sires. If I could do it to-day I would wipe out the entire tobacco and cigar tax, would restore the wool tariff of 1867, and would place a duty high enough on sugar to encourage the growth of cane and beets out of which to produce every pound of sugar-that could be possibly consumed; by the American people. It is a well-known fact, Mr. Chairman, that the object of a tariff is twofold: First, to raise revenue with which to pay the expenses of Government; and, see-

the expenses of Government; and, sec-ond, to protect our industries and our labor from foreign competition. The Democratic doctrine is a tariff for The Democratic doctrine is a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, while the Republicans advocate a tariff for protection, with incidental revenue. I trust I will be pardoned for consuming enough of the valuable time of the House to enable me to briefly present a half dozen to my mind substantial reasons why I espouse the Republican idea upon this great question.

1. My first argument is the fact that a protective tariff, such as is represented

1. My first argument is the fact that a protective tariff, such as is represented by this bill, has brought to us national prosperity. Right here, Mr. Speaker, I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that every foriod of protection in the history of our country has given to it prosperity, and every era for revenue has brought to it disorder. Any student of history well knows that those years when tariff duties were the lowest were years of great business depression. The first laril law was enacted in 1789. The immediate result was a stimulus in

The immediate result was a stimulus in the direction of manufacturing by our across the Niagara river and sells it in people. This law was strengthened by the American market. Before he was people. This law was strengthened by the American market below the American another of the same kind shortly after allowed to cross over to the American number of persons dangerously injured to pay a duty of the storm was general throughout the

protection the tide turned. We now for his wife and sinjuren, and ever one manufacture our own raw materials and keep our money at home, as people of common sense should at all times do.

RAW MATERIALS.

While the raw materials in manufacturing are a very small, and I may say insignificant, part of the value of the all occasions, dedicate my energies and finished products, still we should nevertheless protect them for some reasons contains \$5,000 worth of raw materials.

A ton of coal is worth \$7 on the dump, but in the mine it is not worth 25 cents. A ton of iron ore in the earth is worth less than 20 cents, but when made into

pig-iron it is worth \$15, and if manu factured into steel watch springs it i worth thousands of dollars. The differ-ence, therefore, between the value of the raw materials and the finished pro-

the raw materials and the finished product is labor, or rather it represents labor, which above everything else should be protected, because wealth and labor give nower.

The history of the world proves the correctness of the statement that those nations that employ their own subjects in manufacturing their own raw materials are the wealthy nations, while the converse are the poor, the helpless, and the ignorant.

4. A protectly tariff diversifies a nation's industries. Under practical free

special Correspondence of the Intilligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The following is the full text of the remarks in dustry only could not be other than of Representative Atkinson upon the one-ideal.

5. A fifth reason why I favor a pro-tective tariff is because it has cheapened to the consumer in this country every article, from a cambric needle to a road

our manufacturing for us, and fixed he own prices upon everything she pro-duced. How, then, Mr. Chairman, in

duced. How, then, Mr. Chairman, is the tariff a tax.

I hold in my hand a price list taken from the ledger of Hewitt, Ruffner & Co., a mercantile firm in the Great Kanawha Valley of my State, as far back as 1837, a time when we were living under a revenue tariff. Prices in that old ledger were given upon fortyone different articles which were needed then as now in every home. then as now in every home.

How PROTECTION REDUCES PRICES.

Listen to a few of these prices: Callco, 37½ cents per yard; bleached cotton, 25 cents; unbleached cotton, 33½ cents; jeans, \$1.75; coal shovels, \$1.37; cast steel, 31½ cents per pound; spool cotton, 12½ cents; white lead, \$1.25 per keg; shoe tacks 12½ cents; tron, 12½ cents per pound; coflee mills, \$3; lambs' wood lose, \$1.25 per pair; yarn, \$1.75 per pound; fgingham, 44 cents per, yard; pins, 12½ cents per paper; water buckets, 75 cents; white flannel, \$1.25 per yard; needles, per paper, 12½ cents, etc. All these articles to-day can be purchased under a protective tariff at much less than one-half the above prices; still we are told that a tariff is a tax.

It is a well known fact that this very hour many brands of calicoses and other cotton fabrics, bleached and unbleached, can be purchased in our own home markets at a price even lower than the latter of the cotton of the cotton of the cotton of the cotton fabrics, bleached and unbleached, can be purchased in our own home markets at a price even lower than the latter. HOW PROTECTION REDUCES PRICES.

secan be purchased in our own home mar-kets at a price even lower than the duty on such articles; and yet, in the face of this fact, the parrot free trader i will persist in crying that the tariff is a tax. If the tariff is a tax, and we should place a duty upon pig iron of a thousand dollars a ton, then the price of pig iron to the consumer would be the price of production plus the \$1,000 duty, would it not?

production plus the \$1,000 duty, would it not?
Only a week or so ago two schooners sailed into New York harbor. They were loaded with fresh mackerel. On of these schooners was a Cauadian vessel—the other an American. Before the Canadian could unload his 500 barrels of mackerel haves resulted to mackerel have severiled to mackerel have severiled to mackerel.

sei—the other an American. Before the Canadian could unload his 500 barrels of mackerel he was required to pay a duty of \$2 on each barrel for the privilege of competing with our own fishermen in the New York markets. The American, of course, was not required to pay any duty. Now, if the consumer pays the tariff duty the Canadian must receive for his mackerel \$2 more per barrel than the American. Is this correct or false? The fact is, the Canadian received \$10 a barrel for his mackerel, which is precisely the amount the American received for his—the price being fixed by the American market. Now, then, did the Canadian take away with him \$10 a barrel or \$8 a barrel, for his product? Every man who has as much sonse as a peewee knows that he would take only \$8 a barrel with him, because he, and not the consumer, had to pay the tariff duty of \$2 a barrel, for the privilege of the American market.

HOW THE PARMER PARES.

people. This law was strengthened by another of the same kind shortly after the beginning of the century, and by still another during, the war of 1812 Great prosperity immediately followed. From 1816 to 1824 tariff duties were marked in a same and the protective enactments of 1824 and 1828. Business again rallied. After that came the compromise revenue tariff of 1824 and 1818 Ensiness again rallied. After that came the compromise revenue tariff of 1824 and 1818 Ensiness again rallied. After that came the compromise revenue tariff of 1824 and 1824 came a revival of business. Prosperity again dawned upon our people. Next came the Walker tariff of 1846, followed by more ruin, mofe diseater, which continued up to the time of the enactment of the vernment. From that time to the present we have lived under a tariff for protection, and no one can truthfully deny that under it our national growth and prosperity stand unparalleled in the listory of modern civilization.

2. A protective tariff has made us independent as a nation. We have the climate, soil, intelligence, and enterprise, everything necessary for national greatness and national independence. If all the ports of entry on both oceans were to-dusy blockaded, so that no vessel could enter them bearing the products

greatness and national independence. If all the ports of entry on both oceans were to-day blockaded, so that no vessel could enter them bearing the products of other countries, and war were declared against us we could, with our present facilities, produce every munition of warfare and every artisle that we might need for our sustenance as a nation for a thousand years. We are to-day, in every sense that the word implies, an independent nation. What did it, Mr. Speaker? Protection; and no man dare dispute the correctness of this statement.

S. Our protective-tariff system encourages the manufacture on our own soil, by our own people at living wages, all the raw materials which a beneficent Providence has placed on and under our soil. It is a correct principle in political economy that a government which sells its raw materials and allows others to manufacture them, and then purchases the finished products, will always be poor. So long as we allowed the mother country to do our manufacture for us.

economy that a government which sells its raw materials and allows others to manufacture them, and then purchases dignify and elevate its labor. I have the finished products, will always be poor. So long as we allowed the mother country to do our manufacturing for us, imstead of doing it ourselves, we were an impoverished people.

The currency (silver and cold) was at why I heartily support it and why I instead of doing it ourselves, we were an improverished people.

The currency (silver and gold) was at that time constantly from us, and not towards us. The balance of trade was always necessarily against us. Under protection the tide turned. We now manufacture our own raw materials and knows that no person can rise in the state persons inlured. In Gantry the state of the protection the tide turned. We now manufacture our own raw materials and knows that no person can rise in the state part of property has been destroyed and several persons tilled. In Gantry the state of the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons tilled. In Gantry the state of the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons tilled. In Gantry the principal reasons that the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons tilled. In Gantry the principal reasons that the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons tilled. In Gantry the principal reasons that the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons tilled. In days and this is one of the principal reasons that the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons tilled. In days and this is one of the principal reasons that the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons tilled. In days and this is one of the principal reasons that the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons tilled. In days and this is one of the principal reasons that the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons two days and has a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons the past two days and has a large amount of property has been destroyed and sever

> THE HOME MARKET. I shall therefore, not only in the halls of Congress, but everywhere and upon my best endeavors to support and voto for every measure that will place my fellow-men upon a higher plane of intelligence and usefulness in this world, and thus aid in making him a plessing lism Dealey, who was temporarily to the place of and an honor to his race.
>
> A protective tariff, and especially this

[Continued on Third Page.]

TREMENDOUS BLOW.

Seventy-five Buildings in Akron in the Path of a Cyclone

WERE TOTALLY DEMOLISHED. Some of the Freaks of the Storm.

a miles a half through the city was tra- prove fatal. line through a well settled part of the city and scarcely a foot of the mile and a half but is strewn to-day, with splinter-ed house timbers, broken furniture, up-rooted trees and barns and outhouses. In a trip over the storm's path to-day nineteen dwellings were counted that were either ripped into kindling wood or so badly wrecked that they cannot be occupied. Families of the following, numbering about segenty-five persons

or so badly wrecked that they cannot be occupied. Families of the following, numbering about seventy-five persons in all, are out of house and home and sre being sheltered by friends: Wilson Kipiinger, John Van Ault, Gebhart Herman, Dominic Greader, Louis Shafter, Tony Menuel, Harry Sanford, John Miller, Frank Kontz, Frank Miller, Allen Coup, August Miller, A C. Baker, Mrs. Fred Bolte, Melvin Irish, Thomas Thompson, Alvin Alexander, Mrs Kate McConnell and W. H. Eltholz.

THE INJURED. Of the eighteen persons who were in jured all will probably recover. The most seriously hurt are Mrs. Wilson most seriously hurt are Mrs. Wilson Kiplinger, bruised and burned on the legs by the overturning of a stove; a daughter of Gebbart Herman, burned on the legs and back; Melvin Irish, struck by flying timbers and pinned down; Mrs. Irish, internally injured; Mrs. Allen Coup. hit by flying bricks; daughter of A. C. Baker, unconscious and in a critical/condition; John Wheeler, tsamster, blown under a fence and internally injured; William Poole, buried in debris and suffering from bruises and spinal concussion; daughter of Wilson Kiplinger, hit by flying timber and burned.

Seventy-five buildings including residences and barns, and outhouses were damaged by the wind and not one escaped in the line of the tornado. Upproted trees are counted by the score. Buildings that resisted the winds are in a dangerous condition and many will have to be torn down. Outhouses in some cases were transplanted from 50 to

have to be torn down. Outhouses in some cases were transplanted from 50 to 100 feet and set down in neighboring yards. Thousands of people visited the scene to-day. A force of special police stood guard over the remnants of residences and house furnishings. In several churches relief papers were started and several thousand dollars will be raised for the immediate wants of the homeless people. iomeless people.

ROLLED DOWN THE HILL.

William Poole and his daughter, who caught up with the building and rolled to the bottom of the hill on which it stood. The barn of Albert Funk, on Exchange street, was torn to pieces and his horse blown into a vacant lot near by and killed. People whose houses were destroyed had their all invested in them, and a majority of the houses were mortgaged. That no lives were lost is a most wonderful. In most instances the families took refuge in the cellars and thus escaped serious injury, a tornado at Sharon, this county, just one month ago, having put everybody on the alert. caught up with the building and rolled

CYCLONE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Two People Killed and a Number Dange ously Injured-Houses Demolished. FRANKLIN, PA., May 11 .- A terribl

on City Gets a Taste of It.

On City, Pa., May 11.—The most destructive cloud-bursts and cyclones ever structive cloud-bursts and cyclones ever the service was blown away, bridges, oil me well riga and gas lines are in rains.

At the residence of William Nunnimaker was blown away, burying the cutter and well their two children will die of their injuried, and Mrs. Noah Jackson were buried in the ruins of their residence and were taken out dead, badly mangled to the residence of Thomas Starr and William Lambert were destroyed. The Valley Railroad and suffered severely. Freight train No. 68 struck a landslide to a secret plan for a ditch. Three hundred feet of track a was washed out at:Astral, and a smaller proprion at Brandon's. All mails were delayed 20 hours.

Monday night. The between aggressive and want to push the contest to a conclusion the first light. They hardly hope their inght. They wait to a better by waiting the trip in ten days, and steal through the Yankee lines. "I started on foot from Frankin, for Hickman, Ky, making the trip in the days, and steal through the Yankee lines."

The started on foot from Frankin, for Hickman, Ky, making the trip in the days, and steal the displayment finght. They hardly hope their inght. They be that they will be between him and Carliston. The hill have been the final test to the stonger by waiting flow series and Federals being picketed from Galatin to Memphis.

"At Hickman, tired, dirty and ragged through bot hi

WASHINGTON OIL FIELD. STORY OF THE REBELLIO

everal Bad Accidents-Improvements Go-ing on-Production of Wells.

pecial Disputab to the Intelligencer.

Tayloistown, May 11.—Caldwell No.

The Man who Organized

is through the fifth or Galligan sand and is good for eighty barrels. This venture is northeast of the Willet wells and the L. Crothers and John Mc Keowns wells, on the Clemens' farm and proves that oil can yet be found in paying quantities still further in that di-

Two Persons are Killed at Pranklin, Pennsylvania.

Bernard Canning, better known as "Barney" was seriously hurt on the With the Confederate Army.

Mito farm on Tuesday last, while taking down the tools, through the neglect of the derrick man in not tying the oil saver, which caught on a girth, and dipping down the cable struck Canning down the tools, through the neglect of the derrick man in not tying the oil saver, which caught on a girth, and dipping down the cable struck Canning down the cable struck Canning on the head, completely scalping him.

Brimsylvania.

Brimsylvania.

Brimsylvania.

Brimsylvania, Mc La., May 11.—The man who acted as the special emissary of the Confederate Government to the Confederate Gove

prove fatal.

A pumper of John McKeown's on the Clemens' farm was seriously injured yesterday by being knocked from the top of a boiler while trying to place a gasket under the nigger head. Ilis shoulder blade was broken and other injuries were received which will place him in a doctor's care for some time to come.

come.

Earnest Fisher, son of George A.
Fisher, of Coffey, stepped upon a horse
shoe nail last evening. The nail penetrated almost through the foot. Fears are entertained that lockjaw may resul

rated almost through the foot. Fears are entertained that lockjaw may result from the injury.

The 90-year-old tramp from McConnellsville, Ohio, reached Washington, Pa., last evening. He trundled his barrow through the town and reaped quite a sum of money from the oil men in general. He departed by way of the National pike this morning, none the worse of his tramp, seemingly. The old man has averaged twenty-one miles per day up to this date.

Diphtheria, which was so prevalent lately, is now subsiding, and but few cases are known in this vicinity.

John McKeown is having erected No. 10 rig on the Clemens farm and No. 2 rig on the Logan. He now has fitty-three producing wells in this, Buffato township, several of which produced 50 barrels per hour when first struck, while others put forth 40, 30 and 25 barrels each per hour the first 24 hours' production.

A FAULTY LAW.

Coming Into this Country from

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Assistant Secretary Tichenor has written a letter to the House Committee on Appropriations in regard to the immigration law and the Chinese exclusion act. He calls attention to the fact that while the immigrant law prohibits the landing in this country of convicts, lunatics, idiots and paupers who come by water in vessels of any description, it fails to meet the case of immigration of this character who may enter this country by land from contiguous territory. The department has received reports that a large number of these undesirable people have recently drifted into this country from Mexico and Canada. Mr. Tichenor, therefore, suggests an amendment to the law to prevent a continuance of this kind of immigration.

He recommends that the appropriation for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law be increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000, and that the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act be increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and also that the Secretary be authorized to return to China at Government expense all the Chinamen found in the United States in violation of law. immigrant law prohibits the landing in

West Virginia Pensions.
Washington, D. C., May 11.—Pensions have been granted West Virginians as follows: Original invalid-Frankinto as ioliowa: Original invalid—Frantlin Homes, Wheeling; Elias Thomas,
Deep Valley Mills; Samuel Springer,
Pine Grove; Peter J. Weiner, Delta
Low; George W. Chilleris, Barbourville;
Oscar N. Green, Point Pleasant; Rodger
Gilles, Clifton; Benjamih Harvey, For Gay; David-Arndt, Benwood; James
Waggoner, Huntington. Restoration

Kentucky Senatorship. LOUISVILLE, KY., May 11.-The Sens torial contest has gone forward briskly to-day, Ex-Congressman McKenzie reached Frankfort late last night and tonight formally announced himself. Aside from this there is little new as to candidates or estimates of strength on the first ballot in the Democratic caucus

Monday night.

Carlislo's friends are accressive and

ent. A strike under such circumstances it is argued, will result in immediate accession to the demand of an 8-hou

carred in different parts of Southern Missouri within the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons killed. In Harrison county a number of bouses were demolished. William Wilson and his two small children were blown away with his house and killed, and several persons injared. In Gentry county more than twenty buildings were destroyed and Mrs. Mathan Green was not consulted. Williams were destroyed and Mrs. Mathan Green was he killed. Near Blythesdale, Mrs. Jano Moore and Mrs. Henry Young were lifted from the ties and bone on Mrs. Henry Young were lastly injured, and a number of other persons more or less seriously hurt.

Kulled by a Blow of the Fist.

Lacnosse, Wis., May 11.—Oliver W. Olsen, was killed this afternoon by a single blow in the neck struck by William Dealey, who was the source of the struck of the struc

Disloyal Men of the North

WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890.

RECITES A THRILLING STORY

bout the Copperheads-An Organ ization of Nearly Seventy Thous-

ing his escape from a dungeon through the connivance of a Catholic preist and a beautiful young lady, who made love to the guards.

A correspondent obtained an interview with the celebrated rebel spy, Maj. W. C. Gormon, who describes the scene with a minuteness of detail that will cause his experiences, now published for the first time, to go down to history as an important feature of the war, ar will present the facts concerni Copperhead organization in a cleare light than has ever yet been done.

In the Northern States were a large

light than has ever yet been done.

In the Northern States were a large body of men regularly enlisted in the Confederate army, regularly drilled, and under oath to divulge ail possible information to the Confederate Government at Richmond. It was an organized army of spies, and they sent most valuable information and collected large sums of money for the Confederate Government. Illinois led the list of enrolled Confederates with 30,000 men, Indiana 16,000, Ohio 4,000, Pennsylvania 5,000 and Missouri 12,000—an army of 67,000 men constantly kept ready for 0.000 and Missouri 12,000—an army of 67,000 men, constantly kept ready for marching orders in case the Confeder-ate troops in the field should ever cross the Ohio river, and march through Illin-ois, Indiana and Ohio.

COMMANDED BY A SPRATOR It was a secret organization, and none knew its strength except its officers and the authorities at Richmond. This large sarmy was commanded by a United States Senator, who remained in Washington during the war, and several prominent men ranked as high as mejor general, with regular commissions from the Eulesia General

general, with regular commissions from
the Federal Government.

Major Gorman's story is one of the
most thrilling ever written, and was
illustrated by letters, papers and minute
details, which corroborate every statement made. The story can best be told
in the Major's own words.

I was born in Ireland, but raised in
the State of Michigan until I was nearly
grown, then going to Memphis, where I the State of Michigan until I was nearly grown, then going to Memphis, where I was educated by General Shelby, and placed in the United States engineer corps, going to Utah with General Albert Sydney Johnston in 1856. Returning South, I enlisted in the Confederate service, being placed in command of a company of sharpshooters.

After the retreat at Perryville, in 1862, I received orders to report to General Forrest for picket duty on the Cumberland river, between Sparta and Gallatin. I there received orders to report to General Torrest at Murfreesboro, which I did. General Forrest wished me to undertake a commission entirely foreign to

dertake a commission entirely foreign to the duties of a soldier, being a trip to St Louis on private business for my com-mander. I went to St. Louis and returned just prior to the battle of Stone river in which I participated with m

THE MISSOURI CONTINGENT.

Six days later I was ordered to report o Senator Sims at Richmond, Va., for luty on behalf of the Confederate Government, I met Senator Sims, President erament, I met Senator Sims, President Davis, Vice President Stephens and Winder in conference, and they unfolded the plans. General Forrest was to make a raid through the West Tennessee, and General Marmaduke through Northern Arkansas, the two forces meeting at Springfield, Mo. Scattered through Northern Missouri were 12,000 true Confederates, as yet unorganized and it was their desire that I should organize these men and march them to Springfield at the appointed time as a contingent to Forrest and Marmaduke. HOW THE FARMER FARES.

A Canadian farmer brings his wheat across the Niegara river and sells it in the American market. Before he was allowed to cross over to the American side he was required to pay a duty of twenty cents on every bushel of wheat; and as a matter of course he sold his wheat at the American price. He took homo with him only eighty cents a bushel, while the American farmer put.

FRANKEIN, PA., May II.—A terrible Gay; David*Aradf, Benwood! James Wagoner, Huntington. Restoration and increase—Andrew Jones, Palatine. Increase—W. H. Heanings, Raymond city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; land it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should visit the American price. He took homo with him only eighty cents a bushel, while the American farmer put.

O'clock, Two people, Noah Jackson and dity; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Charies Briggs, Harper's Ferry; and it was their desire that I should city; Ch

contingent to Forrest and Marmaduke.

"This plan was carried out so far as circumstances would permit. I went to Northern Missouri and organized the Paw Paw militia; General Forrest started through West Tennessee and General Marmaduke through Northern Arkansas. I had organized 6,000 men at Black Feet Hills, ready for marching orders, when I learned of Forrest's defeat at Jackson, Tenn., and Marmaduke's defeat fifteen miles from Springfield, which drove the men back to bushwhacking.

"There were a number of incidents on my trip. I returned to General Forret's command and asked him for a pass. In his gruff way, he said: 'Go to the deuce for a pass; if you can't steal through the Yankee lines,'

"I started on foot from Franklin, Tenn., for Hickman, Ky., making the trip in't ten days, and stealing through both lines, the Confederates and Federals being picketed from Gallatin to Memphis.

through and over bushes, I went to a thotel and ate supper. That night I heard music in the parlor, and going up I saw with two young ladies, one playing the piano they were Confederates the ladies would they were Confederates the ladies would be the truest and best of friends to the resolute hosp, so I asked them to allow me to play. They looked surprised, but let i me have the use of the piano. I sang (Maryland, My Maryland, which at that time was new. From the effect the song had on them I knew that they were sympathizers with my cause, and I asked their assistance to get me a pass by steamboat to St. Louis, as the step-son of Judge if itzgerald, of West Tennessee, in whose i loyalty the Federal soldiers had confidence.

of St. Louis—a man could not leave the city nor even obtain work in the city without a certificate that he had taken the oath of allegiance. I was not going to take the eath and ifnally devised a scheme. Going down to the levee I met an honest Irishman by the name of Murphy. I got in with him, made him drunk and bought his certificate for \$50. Being an Irishman myself I was not afraid of the name. I went to the Wedge house and bought a horse for \$505 and left town.

When about four miles out I met two young ladies and saluted them. They returned the salute and I saw that they wore red and white ribbons around their necks. Turning my horse we went to their home together. That acquaintance was my starting point in Missouri. Their father was Lieutenant Colonel Kibble, of Price's regiment, and their home was the hot-bed of the whole Southern organization in North Missouri. At midnight that night 162 deter-

At midnight that night 162 deter mined Confederates met there, inside the Yankee lines, and within four miles of St. Louis, twenty-eight of them being commissioned officers. I left the next morning, going through the State on the south of the river, making my report through the mail at Paris, Ill.

GLAD DAY FOR THE PATHFINDER.

remont Finds That Instead of Owing the Government it Owes Him.
Washington, May 11,-General Fre nont has made the happy discovery

service Lieutenaut Fremont's accounts with the government were left in such a state that he has always been regarded as an official debtor to the government, and it has been one of the chief sorrows of General Fremont's lat-r years that he was unable to square this balance against him, the recerd of which was in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury. The other day General Fremont called at the office of Second Comptroller Gilkeson, of the Treasury, whose business it would be to pass upon the balance against him. The old man in trembling tones stated to Colonel Gilkeson that his financial circumstances are such that if his salary as

The old man in trembling tones stated to Colonel Gilkeson that his financial circumstances are such that if his salary as a retired Major General were retained to meet his alleged shortage he would be for some time in actual want. At his request the Second Comptroller investigated the accounts, and greatly to his surprise discovered that instead of Gen. Fremont being a debtor to the United States, the government had actually owed him for over forty years \$2,000.

The records were perfectly clear, and it was proved beyond dispute that through a mistake in book-keeping General Fremont had been charged with \$19,000, for which a voucher was on file, and by another clerical error he had not been credited with a voucher which he had expended under the direction of the War Department. When General Frement called again to ask Colonel Gilkeson whether some arrangement might be made to pay his supposed indebtedness by installments, he was so unprepared for the glad news awaiting him that he fainted.

ANTI-LIQUOR VICTORY.

The Senate Passes the Army Appropriation Bill With the Prohibition Amendment. Washington, May 11.—In the Senate Saturday Mr. Cameron gave notice that on Friday, the 16th, he would presen resolutions as to the death of the late

The army appropriation bill was then The army appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending question being Mr. Hale's amendment, providing that no alcoholic liquors, beer or wine shall be sold and supplied to enlisted men in any canteen or building in a garrison or military post; and Mr. Cockrell's amendment to it, striking out the words beer or wine. The latter amendment was disagreed to—yeas 16, nays 23—a party vote, except that Mr. Sherman voted yea with the Democra's. Mr. Hale's amendment was then agreed to—yeas 30, nays 13—a strict party vote, Mr. Sherman stating that in order to make a quorum and with some doubts he voted yea.

he voted yea.

Mr. Butler suggested that to make the
thing complete there should now be a
provision inserted in the bill to supply
nursing bottles, infants' food, catnip tea nd soldiers of the army. The bill wa hen passed.

The Senate then took up the individual pension bills on the calendar and passed all of them (185) in an hour and a half, and after an executive session ad-

NEW PAST MAIL LINE

rom Chicago to New Orleans, Via the Long Bridge at Cairo. Washington, May 11.—Mr. J. Lowrie

Bell, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has about completed arrangements for a fast mail service between Chicago, Ill., and New Orleans, over the Illinois Central Railroad. The Railway Mail Service and the management of the railroad company have agreed upon a schedule by which the running time between the two cities will not exceed thirty hours, and the railway postoffice cars will run through, crossing the Ohio river on the new bridge at Cairo, Ill., and making connection with all the railroads crossing the Illinois Central south of Chicago.

The fast roal will learn Chicago. vice between Chicago, Ill., and New

extent of country.

A new mail service from Kansas City west has been arranged to go into e fect on the 25th inst.

word fellow of the Fig.

Lacrosse, Wis., May 11.—Oliver W. Illow have a schoolmate of Garfield's.

Was a Schoolmate of Garfield's.

Chambers, of New York, at Bombay ident of Columbia, at Rombay identity of Columbia, at Rombay ident

GROVER IS GROOMING

For the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

Asserts that the Farmer is Being Pooled and that Protection is the Cause of the Distress.

PITTSBURGH, May 11 .- A Steubenville.

Dhio, special to the Post says: A few

ago J. A. Hill, Correspo Secretary of Oak Grove Lodge No. 22 Farmers Alliance, near this city, wrote to ex-President Cleveland enclosing a copy of the declaration of purposes of the Alliance and asking for Mr. Cleveland's views thereon. The declaration are: To strive to secure the establishment of right and justice to ourselves and our posterity; to labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical gov. ernment in strictly non-partisan spirit; secure purity of the

elective franchise; enactment and execu-

Washington, May 11.—General Fremont in month has made the happy discovery that instead of owing the Government of the United States \$19,000, as he has a supposed for the past forty years, he is really entitled to \$2,800 on his accounts as as many officer. General Fremont was recently placed upon the retired list, as a Major General. His salary, under the practice of the Treasury Department, would have to be retained until the supposed i debtedness was liquidated. To task for a little mercy on the plea of poverty, was the purpose of the "Pathinder's" visit to the Second Gomptroller, and the examination of accounts which followed led to the discovery of the long standing mistake.

General Fremont is now 71 years old, In 1818, when a Lieutenant in the army, he seized and held what is now the State of California. While engaged in this service Lieutenaut Fremont's accounts with the government were left in such as tate that he has always been regarded as an official debtor to the government with the service Lieutenaut Fremont's accounts with the record of which was in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury. The other day General Fremont called at the office of Second Comptroller Gilkeson, of the Treasury, whose business it would be to pass upon the balance against him, the record of which was in the office of Second Comptroller Gilkeson, of the Treasury, whose business it would be to pass upon the balance against him the record of which was in the office of Second Comptroller Gilkeson, of the Treasury, whose business it would be to pass upon the balance against him. rights, as related to this subject, have excited my surprise.

Struggle as they may our farmers must continue to be purchasers and consum-

Struggle as they may our farmers must continue to be purchasers and consumers of numberless things enhanced in cost by tariff regulations. Surely they have the right to insist that this cost shall not be increased for the purpose of collecting unnecessary revenue, or to give undue advantage to domestic manufacturers. The plea that our infant thus impoverishes the farmer and consumer is, in view of our natural advantages and skill and ingenuity of our people a hollow pretext.

Struggle as they mry our farmers cannot escape the conditions which fix the price of what they produce and sell, according to the rates which prevail in foreign markets, flooded with the competition of countries enjoying free exchange of trade than we. The plausible presentation of the blessings of a home market should not deceive our depressed and impoverished agriculturists. There is no home market for them which does not take its instructions from the sear-board; and the seaboard transmits the

is no home market for them which does not take its instructions from the seaboard transmits the word to the foreign markets.

Because my conviction that there should be a modification of the tariff laws arose principally from an appreciation of the wants of the vast army of consumers, comprising our farmers, our artizans and our workingmen, and bet cause their condition has led me to protect test against the present imposition, I am especially glad to see these sections of my fellow countrymen arousing themselves to the importance of tariff reform. Yours very truly,

POWER OF THE UNIONS.

erensing in Numbers and Wealth Not withstanding the Socialistic Attacks.
London, May 11.—The Socialist speakers at the Hyde Park demonstration last nday devoted a great deal of argument to show that the trades unions in this country were slowly declining in power, and that large numbers of unionists were joining the So cial Democrats as the most effective way of obtaining the eighthour day and other reforms. Inquiry e fective way of obtaining the eighta hour day and other reforms. Inquiry among the trades union leaders leaves a little doubt that the Socialists spoke of a that which they would love to see occur rather than what has happener. Trades unions were nover so prosperous as now, and accessions to their ranks have been more in unmerous in the past twelve months than during any previous corresponding period. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, for instance, formed twenty-one new branches and enrolled 6,985 new members last year, the total membership being now 00,728. The total receipts for the year were £183,651, and the society has now hand in the sum of £209,779.

The London Society of Compositors, a

The London Society of Compositors, a comparatively small body, enrolled 700 new members last year, and added £1,000 to the reserve fund, which now stands at £20,316. The onty trades union in which the Socialists have made any progress is the Dock Laborers' Union, and success there is due chiefly to dissulfaction among the won caused

ing the Illinois Central south of Chicago.

The fast mail will leave Chicago at an early hour in the morning so as to provide for the daily newspapers, and at DoQuoin will connect with the fast mails from St. Louis and the west and northwest. Connections will be made in both directions for Memphis and the Mashville, Tenn.

The new service will be of special importance to the commercial interests of Sew Orleans, as the starting time coming north will not be earlier than 0 part of the portant railroads will be so closs that the mails will be advanced from ten to per wently four hours throughout a large extent of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advance of Cathol respects as regards either the advance of general brotherhood, or the vindica-tion of common manhood against any and a lignoble encroachment. In this

"I wouldn't have missed this game for \$5," said an Eastern traveler in the grand stand, at the Island ball park Saturday afternoon when Dayton won the eleven inning game. Wheeling lost several HE WRITES ANOTHER LETTER chances to win by poor base running,

chances to win by poor base running, but this can be excused on account of the condition of the grounds. It was a beautiful contest, however, and no on regretted being present.

By the way the Tri-State League is putting up great ball thisseason, and there are no indications to show that it will not continue to do so. The game this afternoon with the Daytons will be the last that will be played on the home grounds for some time, as they leave on their first trip abroad this evening. The clubs are evenly matched, and they promise to put up a fine game, Sawyer will be in the box for Wheeling, and "Pap" Lytle will back him up. Following is the detailed score of Saturday's game:

l Lytle, r..... C Glen'lvin,2

TRI STATE-MENTS.
Fort Worth has released "Legs" Mal "Sammy" Nichols, who was released by Columbus, goes to the Saginaw club

"Puggy" Speidel has been released by the Wilmington, Del., club and is now The Red Cross club of this city played the Toronto, Ohio, club a tie game Sat-urday—1 to 1.

Mr. Tom Wilson is getting out the score cards at the Island park with his usual correctness. The Canton management are releasing men by the wholesale. The work of the club is not up to the pace set for it.

Mansfield has released first baseman Voss, for the reason that when relieved of the manager's position they could not pay him the salary and keep within the limit.

Sawyer has about recovered from his ducking and will be in the box for to-day's game with Dayton, the last that will be played on the home grounds for

it took Wheeling and Dayton one hour and twenty minutes to play eleven innings, and McKeesport and Springfield two hours and twenty minutes to play the same number of innings. The Mansfield News prophesies that Wheeling will take a tumble when she goes on her trip. If the same influences are against her that prevailed last season she will stand no show whatever in Ohio.

The Ohio papers still keep Wheeling at the bottom of the list notwithstanding she leads in the race for the pennant, and even then don't give her credit for the number of sames the the number of games she has won What small business this is.

The standing of the clubs up to date is

Youngstown, O., May 10 .- Payne, Youngstown's pitcher, did fine work in the box to-day, striking out seventeen

Another Eleven Inning Game. McKEESPORT, May 10.—The home tea out up the best fielding game to-day and won in eleven innings, as follows:

SOUATTERS PEREL. Against the Improvement of Property House Razed to the Ground,

MANNINGTON, W. VA., May 11.-A re narkable land conflict is in progress on Fishing Creek, Wetzel county. Mrs. L G. Robinson, of this place, is the owner of some 5,000 acres of land in that section. She has had thousands of feet of timber cut off it, and made extensive improvements. A large number of squatters have settled on that land at various times, and they have given the owner much trouble. Recently Mrs. Robinson built some houses and rented then to tenants. The squatters have objected to this, and threatened to expel the renters. On Wednesday last a mob of some 5,000 acres of land in that sec

objected to this, and threatened to expel the renters. On Wednesday last a mob of nearly one bundred men gathered at one of Mrs. Rebinson's houses and began to threaten the inmates, a widow with her lamily.

Sheriff Wyatt, of We'z-l, was hastily summoned, and commanded the peace. The mob paid no attention to him. They adrove the family out of the house and then tore it to pieces, after which they fired the ruins. One Dye is said to have been the leader of the squatters. The affair has created intense excitement in that section. The members of the mob then tore it to pieces, after which they fired the ruins. One Dye is said to have been the leader of the squatters. The affair has created intense excitement in that section. The members of the moltare known, and warrants are out for their arrest, though there may be trouble in serving them.

LIVED IN SIN.

Sad Story of a Condiding Young Girl who Chung to a Brute.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Raymond Carroll, the son of Mayor Carroll, of Roches.

roll, the son of Mayor Carroll, of Roches ter, N. Y., was held to-day for trial in \$300 bail on a charge of assaulting Judith Torrey, or Carroll. Miss Torrey is the S300 bail on a charge of assaulting dusting the control of the superme Court of Louise in an and United States District Attorney is at New Orleans. He died three years ago in an insane asylum, leaving Judith S20,000 as her share of the estate. In incohester she and Carroll became intimate and would have married but for the opposition of his folks, who were Catholics while she was a Protestant. They went to Europe and the girl paid the bill. Miss Torrey avera that during and the list Sixteen months he has spend the last sixteen months he has spend the ast sixteen months he has spend the subject of the subject of the subject of the solidarity of the workmen there is the solidarity of the workmen there is no need for such a committee.

A VERITABLE TIGRESS.

Shocking Case of Child Torture Reported from Maine.

AN INHUMAN STEP-MOTHER

forribly Maltreats Her Husband's Children-A Mob Surrounds the House, but Find that the Guilty Had Flown.

BANGOR, ME., May 11 .- A shocking case of child torture is reported from Old Town, a dozen miles up the river. Fred Sawyer and wife and two little daughters, 8 and 10 years of age, live in a little white frame house on the outskirts of Old Town village. Sawyer himself is not regarded as a particularly vicious man, but his wife is a veritable fiend. It has long been known by the neighbers that the little girls were not well treated, but last week it wrs learned that they were subjected almost daily to shocking abuse, the eldest, Myrtle, being especially maltreated.

Several persons declare that they had seen the mother take Myrtle by the hair, pull it from the head in handfuls, and throw her violently to the ground, while others have seen the unnatural woman strike the child across the face with a club with such force as to make her unconscious.

Saturday night a mob surrounded the Sawyer house with the expectation of capturing him and his wife. They were too late, the couple having got wind of what was going on skipped from Bangor, leaving the children behind. The oldest child presented a pitiful appearance, her frail little body being covered with cuts, sores and bruises from head to foot. Her left wrist was broken and her arm fractured, while the bridge of her nose was smashed in as though by a blow from a club. It was found that her wrist and arm had been broken six weeks before by the step-mother throwing the child heavily to the ground and then kicking her. No attention was paid to the child's sufferings, the savagu step-mother threatening her with instant death if she did not stop crying, and moreover the helpless victim was men by the wholesale. The work of the club is not up to the pace set for it.

Games yesterday resulted as follows:
Columbus, 10; Louisville, 0. Toledo, 8; St. Lauis, 4. Athletics, 8; Brooklyn, 5; The Garden Spots of the Island would like to hear from any club in the city under 16 years of age. Address, Mansger Dupke.

The Lincoln school club defeated the Washington school club by the score of 8 to 6; batteries, Franklin and Jackson; Sweeney and Otto.

AN AMERICAN'S FATE.

He Exhausted His Money in Dissipation and Sought Death in the Thames. LONDON, May 11.—Andrew Deau, of Kansas City, is a young American who came over here in January with a limited amount of money, spent his substance in riotous living and terminated stance in riotous living and terminated his earthly careeer in the Thames. Dean, who said that he was a speculator in real estate, had about £200 in money and a draft on the Bank of Scotland, issued in Montreal, for £280. On his arrival, he went to live in Upper George street with an Englishman, whose acquaintance he had made on the steamer coming over, and gave himself up to pleasure, but he could not stand the pace, and when his money gave out in April he left his lodgings and was not heard of again until this week, when his body was found in the river, where it had evidently been for many days.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, and the body was buried in the churchyard at Herdon, at the expense of the parish. Dean was about 23 years of age and had told his acquaintances that he was a widower, with a sister living in Kansas City. Papers found at his lodgings show him to have been a member of Supper and Spoofrie's clubs, two all-night institutions where gilded youth of masculine gender repair after midnight for terpsichorean revels with members of the other sex who do not retire early.

BISMARCK STILL FEELS BIG. his earthly careeer in the Thames. Dean,

BISMARCK STILL FEELS BIG.

He Thinks the Emperor Will Soon Con Berlin, May 11.—Prince Bismarck during the week received several communications from the Emperor, couched in friendly terms, but practically sugin friendly terms, but practically suggesting that his retirement from office should involve political inactivity. Herren Bucher and Poschenger stayed two days at Friedrichsrue, and left impressed with the conviction that the ex-Chancellor considered himself still the most potent influence in the Empire, believing that the Emperor ere long will be obliged to recall him to extricate the Government from the difficulties into which he will have plunged it. He freely expressed his discontent because the Emperor, in the speech from the throne, omitted reference to his dismissal.

The Emperor denies that "dismissal"

missal.

The Emperor denies that "dismissal" is the right phrase. If the Prince had not several times offered to resign, the Emperor would not have taken advantage of the last threat to part with him. The threat was first made verbally, and was not accepted; then a request for permission to resign was made in writing and was granted.

ROYALTY'S QUEER DISPUTE.

William Wants the Czar to Speak German, and the Latter says, He Cannot. Bentin, May 11.—A queer issue has arisen with the Czar over the meeting with Emperor William at the coming maneuvers at Krasnoeselo. Last week at the Imperial meeting Their Majesties spoke French. Emperor William re-cently instructed Gen. von Schweint-German Minister to Russia, to ask th

GERMAN WORKMEN STRIKING.

rewers, Carpenters, Masons and Shoe-makers All Have Grissen